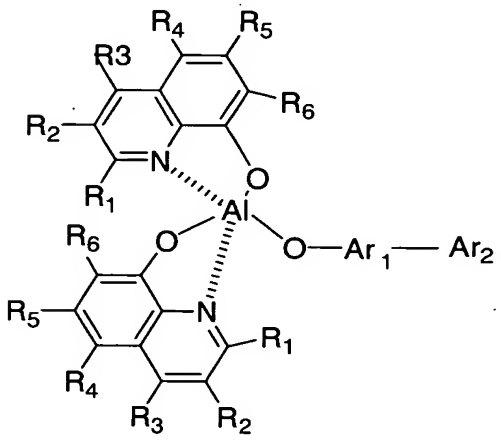
What is claimed is:

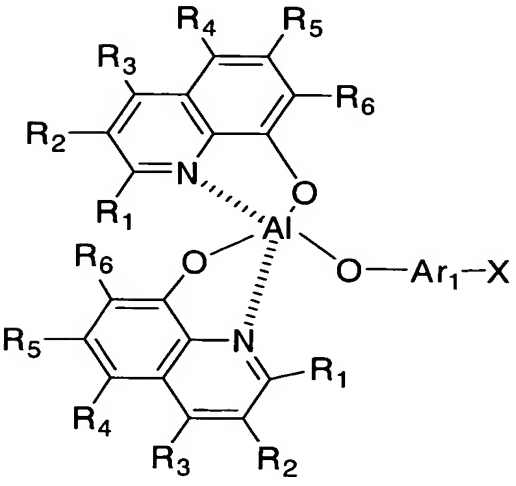
1. (as amended) An aluminum chelate complex for an organic EL element represented by general formula (1) which contains less than 350 wt ppm of a compound represented by general formula (2) as an impurity:

[C1]



(1)

[C2]



(2)

in general formulas (1) and (2), Ar_1 is a bicyclic arylene group, Ar_2 is a mono- or bicyclic aryl group, the total number of aromatic rings in Ar_1 and Ar_2 is 3 to 4 and these aromatic rings may be condensed; R_1-R_6 are

independently hydrogen or hydrocarbon groups containing 1-8 carbon atoms.

2. (as amended) An aluminum chelate complex as described in claim 1 wherein Ar_1 is naphthylene, Ar_2 is naphthyl or phenyl and X is Br, Cl or I in general formulas (1) and (2).

3. (as amended) A method for preparing an aluminum chelate complex described in claim 2 by reacting aluminum isopropoxide successively with a quinolinol derivative and a phenolic compound represented by HO-Ar_1-Ar_2 which comprises purifying the quinolinol derivative and the phenolic compound in such a manner as to reduce the amount of a compound contained therein and represented by HO-Ar_1-X to 350 wt ppm or less and then submitting them to the reaction.

4. A method for preparing an aluminum chelate complex described in claim 1 by reacting aluminum isopropoxide successively with a quinolinol derivative and a phenolic compound represented by HO-Ar_1-Ar_2 which comprises purifying the quinolinol derivative and the phenolic compound in such a manner as to reduce the amount of a compound contained therein and represented by HO-Ar_1-X to 350 wt ppm or less and then submitting them to the reaction.

5. (as amended) A method for preparing an aluminum chelate complex described in claim 1 by reacting aluminum isopropoxide successively with a quinolinol derivative and a phenolic compound represented by HO-Ar_1-Ar_2 which comprises purifying by sublimation the crude aluminum chelate complex containing 350 wt ppm or more of a compound represented by general formula (2) after washing with or recrystallization from an organic

solvent until the amount of said halogen-containing compound becomes 350 wt ppm or less.

6. A method for preparing an aluminum chelate complex as described in claim 4 or 5 which comprises reacting a compound represented by HO-Ar_1-X with a compound represented by $(Ar_2)_a$-Y (wherein Y is Cu, X, Li, $B(OH)_2$, MgX, ZnX and $SnMe_3$, X is a halogen and a is an integer of 1-10) to form the phenolic compound represented by HO-Ar_1-Ar_2.

7. A method for preparing an aluminum chelate complex as described in claim 6 which comprises purifying by recrystallization the phenolic compound obtained by the reaction and represented by HO-Ar_1-Ar_2 and purifying by sublimation the aluminum chelate complex obtained from said phenolic compound.

8. An organic EL element containing an emissive layer of an organic compound between the anode and the cathode wherein the emissive layer comprises an aluminum chelate complex described in claim 1 as a host material and a phosphorescent organic complex of a noble metal selected from ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, silver, rhenium, osmium, iridium, platinum and gold as a guest material.

9. An aluminum chelate complex for an organic EL material as described in claim 1 wherein quality control is exercised to keep the amount of a compound represented by general formula (2) at 350 ppm or less and this amount is determined and controlled in the stage for production, shipping or use.